The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859. NUMBER 106.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per year $8.00
Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week 15
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year 7.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, single subscriber 2.00
" 5 copies 8.00
" 8 copies 5.00
" 10 copies 8.00

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

THE WATERTOWN CASUALTY.

The city was startled about one o'clock yesterday afternoon with a report that the excursion train south, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway had run off the track, near Watertown, and that thirty persons had been killed outright. The news traveled with the speed of the wind to all quarters, and the railroad and telegraph offices were straightway besieged by anxious crowds who expected friends and acquaintances on the excursion. The location of the disaster being seven miles from a telegraph station, nothing definite was known till last evening, when the dispatches which we print elsewhere came over the wires from Watertown. Though the actual facts are all too melancholy, it is seen that the first report was greatly exaggerated. The number of persons known to be killed is eleven, and of those injured twenty-eight. This is the first accident involving the loss of life that has ever occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., and in the present instance it is difficult to place the blame on any person or thing, unless upon the brute that sprang suddenly from the brush in front of the locomotive. Signal men had been stationed at all the crossings between Oshkosh and Chicago to prevent accidents of just this sort.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican nominations for county and town officers, to be voted for on Tuesday next, will be found in another column. We doubt not they will *all* be elected, as we believe they all deserve to be. Mr. Boyden, the nominee for County Treasurer, has demonstrated his fitness for the office by an unimpeachable record in his responsible trust for two years past; and it must be admitted, even by those who opposed his nomination, that he is one of the most popular and efficient young men in the county. Mr. Eberhart, the candidate for School Commissioner, owes his nomination to a general impression of his qualifications as an *educator*. He has never been prominent as a politician, and doubtless a majority of those who voted for him in convention, heard his name for the first time in connection with the expressed wish of those interested in common schools that he might become the superintendent of public instruction for this county. Mr. Wolcott, the late City Surveyor, is so well known throughout the county that we need make no special allusion to the place his name occupies on the ticket.

But slight changes have been made in the tickets for town officers; and we need only refer to the management of the various affairs in the hands of the gentlemen named, during the past year, as a guarantee of their faithfulness, after they shall have been re-elected on Tuesday next.

A MISTAKE.

By a strange misapprehension of facts the Republican County Convention yesterday decided to lay on the table an important memorial from its Central Committee in reference to the voting in *times past* of hordes of Irish Democrats at Republican primary elections. From the best information we can obtain, we infer that the Convention considered this respectful and harmless memorial, (which will be found in our report of the proceedings,) a fitting at their own purity. There is nothing in the document which warrants such construction, and the suspicion is wholly removed by the fact that the Central Committee directed one of its members to prepare the memorial three weeks ago! The gentlemen who waxed indignant in the Convention yesterday have the satisfaction of knowing that they fired at cross purposes, and that their carelessness has deferred a much needed reform another year. Nevertheless we shall not fail to insist on a change in the primary system, before both the city and county organizations, till it is put in force or the traces break.

OLD BROWN.

Naught remains but for the Charlestown Judge to pass three days sentence on John Brown, and for the Sheriff to hang him in pursuance thereof—unless indeed, as is intimated, Gov. Wise should so strain the executive clemency as to add thirty days to his confinement in prison and subtract it from his life beyond the grave. The jury have brought in a verdict of guilty on an uncertain number of counts, in which they convict him of some impossible crimes, which are adverted to with great clearness by Brown's counsel. The precise offences of which he is convicted seem to be treason against Virginia committed in Maryland, and the murder of one man in two different places, or something equivalent to that.

The Provision Trade of Chicago—Its Prospects.

The Beef packers are now busy, and they have already killed upwards of 25,000 head of Cattle, with about half the season to operate in yet. It is expected that, before the close, from 35,000 to 40,000 head will be packed.

During the past week, several of our pork packers have commenced operations; but it is only to supply a local demand for provisions and lard. The pork packing season will be later than usual, owing to the scarcity of corn last summer throughout this State, Indiana and Iowa.

From the preparations being made, however, it is expected that our operations the coming season will exceed those of any previous one in our history. At least, we have increased facilities for packing, which cannot fail to greatly augment the business. During the past summer, new packing houses have been built by Messrs. Flint and Stearns, and Thos. Nash, Esq., and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co. have rebuilt and enlarged the former packing house. The packing house of Flint & Stearns is capable of handling from 700 to 1000 hogs daily and that of Thos. Nash, 500 to 600 daily. These houses are fitted up in the most approved manner, and will be worked by experienced pork-packers.

Among the late accessions to our pork-packers, is Percival Marriott, lately from England, who has leased the American Transportation Company's warehouse after the close of navigation. The spaciousness of these premises will peculiarly adapt them for the packing of Dressed Hogs, and in the experienced corps of workmen he has engaged, and the premises are now being arranged with steam tanks, thawing house, &c. Mr. Marriott expects to pack about 300 hogs daily—principally on commission.

Another late arrival from England is Mr. James Bodel, who has leased the premises on North Water street, formerly occupied by Chapman & Co., and is fitting them up to pack Dressed Hogs.

The following is a list of the pork-packers who intend to operate the coming season:

G. S. Hubbard & Co.,	G. & J. Stewart,
R. K. & O. S. Hoagh,	Lee & Wadsor,
Curtis & Co.,	French & Co.,
Van Brunt & Watrous,	Noyes & Co.,
Andrew Brown & Co.,	Morton & Standish,
Geo. & Robertson,	Carpenter & Co.,
Thomas Nash,	Hayward & Co.,
Flint & Stearns,	P. Marriott,
J. G. Law & Co.,	James Bodel.

There are a number of others who are on the search for suitable premises in which to pack hogs, who will doubtless be ready for packing before the hogs begin to come in plenty. Already we have capacity in this city to pack from 6,000 to 7,000 hogs daily. Last year we had to send Dressed Hogs to Cincinnati and other points to be packed; but we think that the additional facilities we now possess will preclude such a possibility again.

We hear of no contracts for Hogs, nor is there any disposition to make engagements at present.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS, &c.

The receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain during the past and previous weeks, compared with those of the corresponding week last year are as follows:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR FOR THE PAST WEEK.

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Past week.	Prev. week.	Same week 1858.	Past week.	Prev. week.	
Flour, bbls.....	31,851	28,562	12,451	41,600	36,180	
Wheat, bu.....	330,102	401,776	109,457	365,000	470,750	
Corn, bu.....	41,371	46,414	85,261	28,975	11,956	
Oats, bu.....	56,359	76,705	12,567	71,462	19,000	
Rye, bu.....	12,441	14,761	2,214	16,679	13,621	
Barley, bu.....	61,405	54,702	7,328	18,000	24,000	

From the above it will be seen that the receipts of wheat exceed those of the week previous 110,000 bushels, and of flour 5,000 barrels. There is also an increase of about 20,000 bushels in the receipts of corn—principally of the new crop. The receipts and shipments of flour for the week are *the largest ever known in the history of Chicago.*

The following table shows the receipts of Flour and Wheat during the past three months, compared with the four previous years:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND WHEAT DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

	AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		Total Flour and Wheat.
	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	
1859	64,715	1094,121	129,726	2604,879	141,406	577,676	4612,524
1858	42,677	97,914	69,215	1,179,666	93,005	913,879	2396,356
1857	73,908	111,750	97,141	2,722,157	72,462	1,732,502	4,787,753
1856	52,765	157,960	87,250	2,146,711	46,423	2,845,252	5,287,361
1855	12,628	30,210	37,570	1,057,054	32,000	1,473,000	2,642,452

From the above it will be seen that, while the total receipts of flour and wheat during the past three months exceed those of any previous year in our history, yet the great increase is in flour. In 1855 the receipts of flour for the above three months were 79,317 bbls.; in 1856, 165,006 bbls.; in 1857, 151,410 bbls.; in 1858, 203,877 bbls.; while in 1859 the receipts foot up 335,577 bbls. At this rate of increase Chicago will soon become the greatest flour as it is the greatest wheat mart in the United States.

The markets during the past week have been generally quiet. Flour declined 12 1-2 to 15c. Wheat declined 6 to 7c. Old corn declined 7c. Oats declined 1 to 2c. Rye declined 7c. Barley advanced 2 to 2 1-2c. For particulars we refer to our weekly review of the markets on the fourth page.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1859.

The *States*, now that the panic is over, grows serious about the matter of what Brown's rebellion was uppermost in men's minds. It is of no use—everybody here understood its aim, and it was condemned by nearly all our citizens, pro as well as anti-slavery.

It is a very laughable fact, but it is a fact, that the *States*, in its frenzies over John Brown, has actually been guilty of the very crime of the man it condemns so severely. It is guilty of *treason!* It calls upon Virginia, in case the Republicans succeed in 1860, to seize the arsenals within her borders belonging to the federal government! It has gone further, and advised the present administration, in such an event, to cause to give up their places to the Republicans legally entitled to fill them. What is this but treason? If Governor Wise will only give old Brown a respite until 1860, it is not impossible that he may have the company of a few Democratic editors on the gallows!

The conduct of this rampant Democraser is well illustrated by a little incident just related to me by an old citizen of Washington. He met the other morning at the City Postoffice a distinguished Democratic office-holder, who shall be nameless: "It behooves you," said the office-holder, "seeing you are a Republican, to condemn this affair at Harper's Ferry with a great deal of emphasis, because you are a suspected character, from the fact that you are a republican."

"I *do* condemn Brown's treasonable feat," replied the Republican, "but let me ask you a question: Did you ever condemn the Southern outrages in U. S. *or* the brutal assault on Sumner?"

"*Sumner got what he deserved*," was the heartless reply! THUS IN THE MINORITY OF ONE the Democrats who are making the earth tremble with their execrations of—*not* Brown, but of—the Republicans. THUS IN THE MINORITY OF ONE was stricken down in his Senatorial seat, and chuckled when Buford carried death and destruction over the plains of Kansas.

It is certainly within bounds to assert that the assault upon Sumner was a more daring outrage than Brown's raid upon Harper's Ferry was a monomaniac; Brooks, Keitt & Co. were national legislators, who endeavored to carry the law of the bowie-knife and the pistol into the Senate chamber, and who, in the midst of the great overshadowing crime was not rebuked by a single Democratic journal of this city!

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25th, 1859.

The course of *The Constitution* authorizes the belief that the Message will enlarge on the Harper's Ferry affair.

Buchanan's friends yet rely upon his being a Compromise candidate for Southern rivalries. His whole official policy has been directed with that expectation.

Corwin will not be a candidate for Speaker, but will unite with the rest of the Ohio delegation in support of Sherman.

The President desires to fill the French Mission before the meeting of Congress; but he is undecided. He inclines to DIX, yet he is afraid of re-opening New York divisions, and is advised against it. Faulkner is pressed and favored alternately. A knowledge of French is positively required.

THE CITY.

OFF THE TRACK.—A freight train ran off the track of the Galena road, near Garden City, on Saturday night. Two freight cars were thrown into a ditch, without any serious damage.

ROBBING A DRUNKEN MAN.—A young man named George Wentworth, was brought to the lockup Tuesday morning, charged with robbing Thomas McMahon, who was intoxicated at a saloon corner of State and North streets. The money ($11) was found on his person. He was held in $500 to answer before the Recorder.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—Monday afternoon, a man employed on the gravel train of the Chicago, St. Louis and Alton Road attempted to jump on the train while in motion, and missing his footing, fell upon the track, when the train passed over both his legs. The accident occurred near the Summit. The sufferer was brought to this city and taken to the City Hospital, where amputation was performed.

"PAULINE."—The new French drama, by this title is worthy of success. It is admirably acted by the stock company at McVicker's theatre, who appear to be capable of undertaking any task the manager may give them. The play is placed upon the stage with much taste and judgment, and it is so peculiarly constructed that the interest never flags till the fall of the curtain. Those who enjoy a good play, well acted, should witness "Pauline."

A SAD CASE.—Two women named Joanna Leonard and Margaret Sinott, were brought before Justice Milliken on the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame. The latter is only 18 years of age. Her brother appeared as a witness against her. He has been for some time trying to reclaim her, but we fear she will prove incorrigible. The evidence against the girls not being positive, they were discharged.

LARCENY.—Albert Aub, a lad about 17 years of age, was brought before Justice Milliken yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch and chain valued at $65, from a man named Edward Connelly, who was a fellow boarder at Mizner's boarding house, 158 Indiana street, and also for stealing a watch valued at $10 and $3.50 in gold, from a man named Andrus Revinus, who was stopping at 41 Michigan street, but who belongs in Watertown, Wis. Aub confessed the larceny in both cases, and was held to answer in the sum of $500 in the first case, and $200 in the latter.

A REPENTANT ARRESTED FOR THEFT.—Harriet Emily Hoole, a girl who had been an inmate of a house of ill fame kept by Christina Jones and Anna Stewart, but who left there sometime since with the intention of leading a better life, was arrested and brought before Justice Milliken yesterday, charged by Anna Stewart with stealing clothing from her when she left their house. It was shown that Harriet had conducted herself in a becoming manner since her resolve to lead a better life, and had been employed continually in respectable families at sewing. Some necessary witnesses being wanted, the case was continued. This case looks very much as if it was trumped up for mere spite, because Harriet had left these two bad girls.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention for nominating candidates for County Treasurer, County Surveyor and County School Commissioner, assembled at the Court House yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Convention was very fully attended, every town in the county being represented, with a single exception.

The Convention was called to order by Elliot Anthony, Esq., on whose motion E. C. LARNED, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and F. D. Owen and A. C. Coventry, Secretaries.

On motion of A. Garrison, Esq., the Chairman appointed A. Garrison, Elliot Anthony and Julius White a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the following delegates present:

FIRST WARD.—J. A. Botsford, S. R. Haven, Fred. Tuttle, F. B. Clapp, George C. Cook, R. M. Rice, Wm. A. Crocker, F. D. Owen, F. Schlund, P. Wagenhals.

SECOND WARD—J. M. Adsit, Geo. S. Wright, C. B. Hearit, F. Gindele, Jacob Harris, E. Shipman, F. Sprenzle, C. L. Jenks, G. Schweinfarth, F. Harding, T. Nichols.

THIRD WARD—Hiram Joy, F. Wentworth, A. Garrison, J. Hottinger, V. Roscoe, C. Keeler, Leopold Meyer.

FOURTH WARD—Richard E. Cook, Leonard Lamporte, Henry Deal, Wm. Justice, Charles Douglass.

FIFTH WARD—N. Sturtevant, A. G. Throop, S. McGuire, A. H. Heald, C. Tippet, C. N. Holden, Andrew Akin, J. N. Hemicks, Wm. H. Haight, W. A. Groves, H. H. Yates, H. Witbeck.

SIXTH WARD—I. F. Waite, A. B. Johnson, Wm. Wayman, A. Torkilson, N. Huntley, G. Loverenz, D. C. Ferguson, John Kuhl, E. A. Webber, C. H. Barnes, J. W. Laimbeer, G. B. Wilson, Henry Brandt.

SEVENTH WARD—Joseph Broscke, G. S. Hubbard, E. Anthony, John Nebes, J. S. Mellville, Valentine Kistner, A. W. Adams, Heinrich Kinkel, Hermann Hirschfield, Peter Peterson, S. P. Hemrich, John Herting.

EIGHTH WARD—C. Eades, J. R. Huguuin, Iver Lawson, S. Slawik, J. S. Melstire, E. C. Larned, A. J. Wright.

NINTH WARD—John H. Kinzie, A. C. Coventry, William Whitney, H Kreismann, N. Marks.

TENTH WARD—C. Hopkinson, H. Niemeyer, D. C. Hines, John Hopkinson, G. A. Johnson, George Miller, Richard Clark, Max Schuller.

NORTH—H. H. Massey, A. H. Breed, Chas. Efteldt.

LEYDEN—S. S. Brooks, John Vannatta.

NEW TRIER.—Chas. E. Peck.

CICERO.—H. F. Meslin.

WHEELING.—Geo. Stoney, Henry McNabb, E. A. Allen.

PROVISO.—C. C. Covell, C. G. Pusheck.

NILES.—H. Gross, Hamilton, Wm. Tuttle.

EVANSTON.—Julius White, H. B. Hurd.

HANOVER.—Geo. E. Smith, D. S. Hammond.

HALSTED.—J. C. Oulhot, H. L. Hopkins.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—W. P. Comstock.

SCHAUMBERG.—Nathan Peck, Henry Kietsinger.

THORNTON.—O. P. Rudd, Wm. R. Hunt.

WEST CHICAGO.—John Burth.

BARRINGTON.—H. Wilmarth, B. G. Chase.

LYONS.—Thos. Holton, Jr., Alfred Miller.

ORLAND.—S. S. Campbell, Wm. Jackson.

NORTHFIELD.—L. D. Moore, J. S. Sherman.

JEFFERSON.—Wm. Kelley.

BREMEN.—Christopher Smith, J. P. Ruger.

PALOS.—Alex. Roberts, Jr.

LAKE VIEW.—Jacob Wolf.

BLOOM.—Joseph Matthews, B. Aiken.

ELK GROVE.—B. B. Waters, J. Allen.

LAKE.—Jas. Wadsworth, J. L. Garbee.

JEFFERSON.—Wm. H. Gray, L. Roberts.

LAMONT.—C. L. Derby, A. J. Cobb.

Elliot Anthony moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed by the Chairman, which was carried, and Elliot Anthony, J. S. Hemrich, Homer Wilmarth, Eli Bates, and J. R. Huguuin were appointed.

A. C. Coventry moved that the Convention proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for County Treasurer, which was carried.

A communication was read from L. P. Hilliard, Esq., withdrawing his name as a candidate for County Treasurer, and J. C. Dore, Esq., in person declined to be considered a candidate before the Convention for the same office.

THE FORMAL BALLOT FOR TREASURER.

Whole number of votes.....	149
A. H. Sorden had.....	14
John L. Boyden.....	134
Blank.....	1—149

On motion, A. H. BOYDEN was unanimously declared the Republican nominee for County Treasurer.

The Convention, then, on motion of A. C. Coventry, proceeded to an informal ballot for County Surveyor, with the following result:

INFORMAL BALLOT FOR SURVEYOR.

Whole number of votes.....	149
Alexander Loudon had.....	67
Edmund Bishop.....	44
H. H. Hoppe.....	34
Scattering.....	4—149

On motion ALEXANDER WOLCOTT was declared the unanimous Republican nominee for County Surveyor.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for County School Commissioner, the first ballot being informal.

INFORMAL BALLOT FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Whole number of votes.....	137
J. F. Eberhart had.....	55
John Atwater.....	34
Alonzo Sherman.....	34
A. D. Sturtevant.....	16—137
Henry Brooks.....	3

There being no choice the Convention proceeded to the

FIRST FORMAL BALLOT.

Whole number of votes.....	137
J. F. Eberhart.....	66
John Atwater.....	37
Alonzo Sherman.....	34
A. D. Sturtevant.....	16—137

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes.....	141
J. F. Koernert had.....	66
John Atwater.....	39
A. D. Sturtevant.....	36
Henry Wood.....	1—141

The name of Rodney Welch was withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes.....	141
J. F. Koernert.....	70
John Atwater.....	59
A. D. Sturtevant.....	12—141

On motion the next ballot was confined to the names of the two highest candidates.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes.....	141
J. F. Eberhart had.....	75
John Atwater.....	66—141

The name of JOHN F. EBERHART was then made unanimous.

Elliot Anthony, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reiterate and reaffirm the well-considered declarations of the Republican party, as set forth in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Platforms; and that we most heartily approve and adopt all the principles embodied in the above platforms.

Resolved, That the principles of the Republican party are not so novel as to demand the protection of a copy-right for their preservation, or can it be analogous to require an Attorney General to expound them, but are self-evident; and that we believe that all men are endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ultimate design of our Federal Government was to grant these rights to all persons within its jurisdiction.

Resolved, That we believe in the old Jeffersonian doctrine of the right of the Congress of the United States to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories; but we utterly deny the authority of Congress, or any Territorial Legislature, or any individual or set of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory while a Territory, under the present Constitution.

Resolved, That the recent attempts of Ossawotomie Brown to carry into practical operation the doctrines of squatter sovereignty upon the sacred soil of Virginia, meets with our utter condemnation and disapproval.

Resolved, That while we recognize and are ever ready to defend all the rights given by the federal Constitution to our brethren of the slaveholding States, we will forever claim and maintain the rights given to us under the same Constitution.

Resolved, That the recent intelligence of the results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota in the June evidence that can be afforded of the estimation in which the Democratic party is now held by the people of this country, and we trust that hereafter all efforts by Northern doughfaces to hoodwink and deceive the freemen of the Free States, by high-sounding pretensions as to "the true intent and meaning of the Nebraska bill," will segure the same verdict that has been pronounced by the people at the recent elections in all the Northern States.

The following communication from the City Members of the County Central Committee was read by the Chairman:

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1859.

To the Chairman of the Cook County Rep'n Committee:

SIR: The Central Committee constituted by the last regular Convention of the Republicans of Cook County, having been made aware on former occasions that frauds have been perpetrated at the Republican primary elections by the voting of Democrats and particularly those of Irish extraction, and also by persons casting more than one ballot each, which they have been enabled to do by the hitherto loose method of conducting said elections—do hereby memorialize your honorable body to take such measures as may be deemed advisable in the premises—recommending that a special committee be appointed to report to this convention before an adjournment a plan to prevent similar frauds in the future, and that the convention act definitely thereon. Your Central Committee has not felt at liberty to make any *radical* changes in the method of holding primary elections, though such changes have seemed desirable. We do not think your committee feel authorized at this time to do more than to suggest a proper registry of Republican voters in this city in advance of each primary election, not inhibiting such persons from voting as may have been necessarily prevented from handing their names and residences to the Registering Committee of their respective wards; *Provided*, that in such case their connection with the Republican party shall be vouched for at the polls by some reputable Republican known to the judges of the election. A similar plan your committee understand, has been adopted in many Eastern cities, with satisfactory results. The details of this system may be easily arranged by the Committee whom you shall appoint, or the whole question may be placed in the hands of a Committee from each ward, to be developed at their leisure before the call is issued for the next County Convention. Your Committee submit that the necessity for some plan to secure the party against these frauds is too plain for argument.

Respectfully,

C. L. WILSON, JULIAN S. RUSSELL,
GEO. SCHNEIDER, HORACE WHITE,
J. D. WARD,

City members of the County Central Committee.

A motion that the communication be laid on the table, was carried.

The Chairman, in pursuance of a resolution, appointed the following County Central Committee for the ensuing year:

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

Geo. Schneider.	Wm. Wayman.
Luther Haven,	E. S. Williams,
Julius White,	H. Kennicott,
	Frederick Tuttle.

The Convention then adjourned.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Coroner James was called yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a man who was instantly killed in the following manner. The propeller Hunter was coming up the river about half-past nine yesterday A. M., and the Van Buren street bridge was swung as usual to allow her a passage through. She was obliged to take the west side of the river, and in doing so to pass between the centre pier and a pile driver which stood partly across the river; when about half way past the driver, more steam was put on, and her stern was swung round, the upper part of it striking the house which covered the engine of the driver, tearing it to pieces and hurling the smoke stack into the river. George Atwood, the engineer of the driver, was inside of the house at the time, with his hand upon the throttle running the engine. He was thrown against the engine, being instantly killed. The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and lived on Maxwell street. He was about forty-five years of age and leaves a wife but no children.

The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

INQUEST AT THE HOSPITAL.—Coroner James held an inquest on Monday upon the body of a man who was found on Sunday lying in one of the second class cars of the St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, apparently senseless. The policeman who found him took him to the Armory, whence he was taken to the Hospital. He continued in a comatose state until yesterday, when he died, never having recovered enough to speak. A *post mortem* examination showed that he died from inflammation of the lungs.

The following papers were found upon his person:

CENTRAL POINT, GOODHUE COUNTY, MINN.,
October 27th, 1859.

To all to whom these presents may concern:

The bearer of this, Byron Case, is an honest old man, who has been for the past four or five years in this State, and has been unfortunate. He starts to-day for his old home in the State of New York. He has not sufficient money to pay his fare at the current rates, and any consideration which may be extended to him will be a kindness to a worthy object. I bespeak for him humane treatment from the hands of his more fortunate fellow-man. All he wants is the use of your horse and buggy, and statements as to quality, material, &c., can be relied on. Case consumes this morning at 10 o'clock. Haskell, auctioneer, No. 60 Dearborn street. no1-2t

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after date, the offices of the American and United States Express Companies will close at 6 o'clock P. M.

E. HARRIS, H. D. COLVIN, Agent
American Ex. Co. U. S. Ex. Co.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1859. no1-3ts&o0

☞ The season is reminding all of the necessity of getting stoves ready for the winter. Ladies should remember that that besides turning Elegant Winter Millery, Wamsley & Heaton are prepared to show Cloaks and other fashionable outside garments at the lowest prices. oct1-4t

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17-2m

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a bold attempt at highway robbery was made in front of the Richmond House, on Michigan avenue. McNally, the well-known news-dealer on Dearborn street, had been to his store and taken some money from the drawer, and on his way home stopped at the Richmond House Saloon to purchase a cigar. While in the room a rough looking customer entered the saloon, and approaching Mr. McNally, asked him what time it was. Mr. McNally, not choosing to look at his watch for the accommodation of so suspicious-looking a person, answered that he did not know. The fellow went out, and in a few moments Mr. McNally also left the place, going through the lower entrance of the hotel. He had hardly reached the sidewalk when he received a blow in the face with a pair of brass knuckles, which inflicted a severe wound, and three persons at once rushed upon him, endeavoring to prevent an outcry. An outcry, however, was made, and a servant who was lighting the lamps in the hotel entry came to the rescue, dealing one of the robbers a blow with the lamp lighting instrument. The robbers fled precipitately, without securing any booty.

These attempts at highway robbery are becoming alarmingly frequent of late. A few doses of cold lead promptly administered would teach these villains a useful lesson.

POLICE.—The following cases of minor importance were disposed of yesterday morning by Justice Milliken:

A young man named Charles Knapp was fined $4 for disorderly conduct. He had been on a spree and assaulted a respectable citizen named Samuel M. Wheeler, without any provocation.

Thomas Brisner, a regular "bruiser," was found pounding a man in a ditch. He was fined $6.

John Kirtland and Thomas Robbins, two young men from Oswego, N. Y., on their way to St. Louis, got into a quarrel at the Central Depot, which resulted in a fine of $3 each.

James Conley went in on his muscle at the X 10 U S saloon last night and wanted to fight somebody. He was accommodated with a night in the saw-dust and a fine of $5.

Christopher Ring, a pugilistic Hibernian, was found on Monday night holding his wife down with one hand, with an uplifted axe in the other threatening her life. He was fined $10.

A woman named Mary Smith, for being drunk and disorderly, was fined $10 and fifty days in the bridewell.

Henry Ellis, drunk, $5; John Brick, drunk and fighting, $5; Margaret Nolan, stealing wearing apparel, &c., discharged; Charles Conwell, (colored) drunk and disorderly, $5; Hollis A. Sampson, driving an express wagon without a license, $5; W. H. Shearer, drunk, $5; James Curley, drunk, $3; Thomas Brisner, drunk and disorderly, $6; Owen Conley, do, $3.

Frederick Kline and Ralph Kimler, assaulting officer Hall at their saloon, 246 State street. They were discharged, the evidence being that the officer did not properly exhibit his star.

FAST DRIVING.—A livery stable hack driver named James Daly, was arrested Monday night charged with fast driving. The driver is the one who ran over the child of Mr. Kincaid, on Van Buren street a few days since, and it is alleged that he was driving at the rate of a mile in four minutes at the time. The case was continued for witnesses.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

Town Republican Nominations.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—Frederick Tuttle.
Assistant Supervisor—Orange Gibbs.
Town Collector—North Dodge.
Town Clerk—William H. Wilmer.
Assessor—Seth Wadsworth.
Commissioners of Highways—C. T. Bogue, W. Ross, D. C. Hawley.
Overseers of Highways—1st District, W. P. comstock: 2d do, Thomas Hall.
Pound Master—Jacob Kibler.

NORTH CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—A. H. Burley.
Assistant Supervisor—Augustus Sells'.
Town Clerk—Edward Hempstead.
Town Clerk—Ferdinand Fries.
Town Collector—C. Paulsen.
Commissioners of Highways—Martin Lee, Jacob Portman, Ephraim Wood.
Pound Master—Philip Hills.

WEST CHICAGO.

Town Supervisor—A. G. Throop.
Assistant Supervisor—A. B. Johnson.
Town Clerk—M. L. O'Hara.
Town Collector—W. H. Harper.
Assessor—Roswell Scott.
Commissioners of Highways—William Tadson, Aaron Piper, John Barth.
Overseer of Highways—A. Place, John Rier.

Ward Nomination.

FIFTH WARD.

Supervisor—C. P. Bradley.

EIGHTH WARD.

Supervisor—George Wentzel.

TENTH WARD.

Supervisor—Henry Niemeyer.

[Advertisement—paid for.]

McVicker's Theatre, Nov. 1, 1859.

Proprietors of Press and Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Being informed by you that Mr. TABER, of the Richmond House, is the responsible party for the "advertisement" which appeared in your paper of this morning and signed "H.," it is only necessary for us to say that I am too well known by the citizens of Chicago and the entire dramatic profession to require any defence from such an attack, and claiming the privilege to *Interpret*, will merely state that if the author of H. is a member of the "popular organization" alluded to in his "advertisement," he must have recently been elected to the dignified position which he ably fills of G. B. J. A. of the order.

Respectfully,
J. H. MCVICKER.

RETURNED.—Dr. E. Reading, who is well known to our citizens as a successful practitioner in chronic diseases of every character, has returned to this city from New York and can be seen and consulted at his rooms in Matthews Block, corner of State and Washington streets. He will only remain here until the first of December, when he leaves for the South.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

CONFECTIONERY.—The question is often asked, "Where can I get some good Candy?" As a good article every one knows is rather scarce, but we must remind our readers, in answering the above, that the old-established and well-known firm of R. M. BARLEY & Co., of South Clark s reet, are *par excellence* in their line, having been for several years engaged in the manufacture of the article, and have now on hand a large stock to suit the ever increasing demand, and it will serve the interest of customers and dealers by giving them a call. no2-4t-b2

☞ SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR TAILORING AND LEATHER SEWING, AT 66 LAKE STREET. no2 1w

THE LOST FOUND.—The young man who so mysteriously disappeared the other day has returned. He had taken his torn and shabby garments to be renovated by Cook & McLain, at 99 Dearborn street, and he is now dressed like a gentleman. "Go thou and do likewise."

☞ Got his name up—yes, and he keeps it up too, not by advertising, however, but by selling better clothing for the money, ready-made or to order, than any other house in town. We mean Tappen, No. 102 Randolph street.

☞ *Singer's Family Sewing Machines, at 66 Lake street.* no2 1w

GENUINE FUR GOODS—WARRANTED AND GUARANTEED.—Now that chilly winter is about making its appearance, the beautiful stock of Fur Goods on exhibition at Haskell's, No. 60 South Clark street, are worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen designing to supply themselves. The stock is the largest ever exhibited in Chicago, and amongst it will be found those celebrated articles that were awarded the BLUE RIBBON at the U. S. Fair. Every article will be warranted "genuine," and will be found invariably to be as represented. The GRAND, MAGNIFICENT AND UNRIVALLED Panorama of the "Golden Maxim." PERRY D. MARTIN.

I cheerfully endorse the above. M. M. ISHAM, Justice of the Peace.

Another address, "Mr. George Reyes, Corning, Steuben county, New York," an order for five dollars from one John Gilbert to Mr. Westervelt, and also a receipt in full from S. S. Hasseon in favor of Jacob Rines were found upon him.

From these papers it is evident that he had for the past four or five years lived at "Central Point, Goodhue county, Minnesota," and it seems probable that his destination was Corning, Steuben county, New York. His body was placed in the Dead House, where it will be kept as long as possible, and should this item meet the eye of any of his friends, they can obtain any further information by addressing Coroner James.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a bold attempt at highway robbery was made in front of the Richmond House, on Michigan avenue. McNally, the well-known news-dealer on Dearborn street, had been to his store and taken some money from the drawer, and on his way home stopped at the Richmond House Saloon to purchase a cigar. While in the room a rough looking customer entered the saloon, and approaching Mr. McNally, asked him what time it was. Mr. McNally, not choosing to look at his watch for the accommodation of so suspicious-looking a person, answered that he did not know. The fellow went out, and in a few moments Mr. McNally also left the place, going through the lower entrance of the hotel. He had hardly reached the sidewalk when he received a blow in the face with a pair of brass knuckles, which inflicted a severe wound, and three persons at once rushed upon him, endeavoring to prevent an outcry. An outcry, however, was made, and a servant who was lighting the lamps in the hotel entry came to the rescue, dealing one of the robbers a blow with the lamp lighting instrument. The robbers fled precipitately, without securing any booty.

The deceased was an Englishman by birth, and lived on Maxwell street. He was about forty-five years of age and leaves a wife but no children.

The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

INQUEST AT THE HOSPITAL.—Coroner James held an inquest on Monday upon the body of a man who was found on Sunday lying in one of the second class cars of the St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad, apparently senseless. The policeman who found him took him to the Armory, whence he was taken to the Hospital. He continued in a comatose state until yesterday, when he died, never having recovered enough to speak. A *post mortem* examination showed that he died from inflammation of the lungs.

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1859.

IMPATIENT REFORMERS.

We are not in sympathy with that class of men who, impatient of the apparently slow movements of Providence, assume the prerogative of redressing at once all the social and political wrongs in the world—men whose zeal outruns their knowledge, and who, claiming to be the only genuine reformers, do more to retard true reform than the combined efforts of its avowed opponents. The established order of God's Universe—the long periods through which silent causes incessantly work to produce beneficent results—the examples of history, as well as the dictates of practical common sense, are all alike thrown away upon men of this stamp. They glean no wisdom from the fact that the world was more than four thousand years old before the Redeemer came—that although nearly nineteen centuries have since elapsed only a small portion of the human family have yet recognised His true character or accepted of His teachings—that it took more than five hundred years to build up the British Constitution, without which American freedom—such as we have it—would have been an impossibility; but ignoring all these lessons, and shutting their eyes to the incongruity between the means at their command and the ends which they propose, they go insanely upon their "mission" seemingly as confident of success as though they were working in harmony with, instead of fighting against, the laws of the Universe and the divinely appointed order of progress.

Every field of reform produces a prolific crop of these clogs to true progress. The insane clamor about "woman's rights," of which, as well as of those who make the clamor, all sensible people have grown so heartily sick, and the impracticable projects of ultra temperance reformers, are illustrations in point. But perhaps no other one of the humane enterprises of the day has brought forth this description of fruit in such great abundance as the anti-slavery movement. Here is a system which has intertwined itself with the social institutions of a portion of this country for more than two hundred years. It has grown and strengthened and extended its ramifications with each year of its existence, until now it counts among its subjects over four millions of human beings, and more than double that number of the white race stand ready to resist by arms, if need be, any sudden or violent disruption of the relations which the system impose. To all men whose eyes are not wholly blinded by passion or prejudice, nothing is clearer than that the extirpation of such a system by peaceable means, must be the work of generations—that, in view of our complex system of federal and state governments, it can only be accomplished by the States in which it exists—that to be beneficial to the enslaved race it must be gradual and in the degree of preparation for freedom—and that the limitation of slavery to its present boundaries is the surest means of leading the people immediately connected with it into the adoption of measures for its peaceful and beneficent overthrow. The Republican party is founded upon these ideas. It meets slavery where ever it becomes aggressive and says to it, "Thus far, but no further." It seeks to keep it out of the Territories—it opposes slave codes for its protection beyond the jurisdiction of the law of its creation—it cuts off the supply by making the African slave trade piracy—it opposes Dred Scott decisions—it sets itself against that pestilent Squatter Sovereignty which would inaugurate an "irrepressible conflict" between races of fraternal blood upon the soil of every new Territory—in a word, it proposes to employ all the power given by the Constitution and by forms which that instrument clearly warrants, to confine the institution to its present limits and to prevent accessions to it from outside sources.

It is not to be wondered at that a party thus laboring in harmony with the laws of a beneficent Providence and seeking its ends by peaceful and lawful means, should fall under the displeasure of those impracticable reformers who have undertaken to immediately set right all the wrongs of the world—that they should impute to it ignoble motives, decry and ridicule its measures and its representative men—or that practically they should co-operate with the enemies of Republicanism who are seeking the indefinite extension and perpetuity of slavery. Differing radically with the Republicans as to the means to be employed—the one calling into use only those which are constitutional and peaceful, the other waging the same war against the Constitution and laws that they do against Slavery itself—these impracticables are, in fact, most efficient allies of the Pro-Slavery party, and their whole endeavor, so far as its direct results are concerned, tends to retard the result which they profess to have, above all things else, the most at heart.

Nor is it wonderful, holding, as the PRESS AND TRIBUNE does, to the doctrines and policy of the Republican party; opposing any outside interference, either on the part of individuals or political communities, with Slavery in the States where it exists; deprecating insurrection with the worst calamity that could befall both races; and believing that the policy of the Republican party is the only one that can lead to a peaceful and beneficent solution of the slavery question—it is not wonderful, we say, that thus believing, this journal should excite the anger and receive the fierce denunciations of the class of whom we are speaking. Having survived the outpourings of Democratic slang and vituperation, continued for years, while exposing and denouncing the Border-Ruffian outrages perpetrated in Kansas under the sanction of pro-slavery administrations, we have no fears but that it will survive also the like assaults of the natural allies of that party for expressing unqualified disapprobation of the Harper's Ferry raid, and of all violent and illegal measures calculated to incite to servile war and its attendant horrors. We say to Rev. Geo. W. Bassett, who assails us very appropriately through the columns of the Chicago *Times* for having taken exceptions to his indorsement of the late acts of Brown and his confederates, that we have nothing to retract in the premises, nor should we do otherwise than we have, were a like occasion again to offer. We are anti-slavery men, as much opposed to the institution as Mr. Bassett or anybody else can be; but we are also opposed to anti-slavery fillibustering as well as to pro-slavery fillibustering, and God forbid that we should so far abuse our responsibilities as public journalists and Republicans as not to condemn an act which has sent to an untimely and bloody grave a score of human beings, which has now given freedom to a single person, and which may have—certainly the repetition would—set back the hour of freedom's triumph for many years.

Egyptian Republic.

A Republican paper of the above name has been established at Centralia. The first edition is before us. The editor is J. D. PATTISON, and D. L. Phillips, of Centralia, is corresponding editor. The *Republic* has the ring of the true mettle. It talks right out in meeting. Centralia is probably the best point in Egypt for the establishment of a Republican paper. The town is largely Republican, and besides is a flourishing business place. The *Republic* may be made a very useful paper, if necessary in a field needing labor and light. If such friend of Republican principles in that section of the State will lend it a helping hand, the paper can be sustained. It has our best wishes.

Attempt at Kidnapping.

Dan Bart, a well known free negro who has long resided in this place, fell into the hands of some three or four days since, he pinioned since. Just as the men were starting, he jumped upon the planters, followed by two rough, brutal-looking men, who seized him and attempted to drag him off. The people in the street, when they observed the assailants rushed up and demanded the authority of those who were attempting to take him. They then produced a paper, which they said was from Mr. Sweeney and Mr. A. C. Dobson, of this place, were on board and leave him. Mr. Dickson interfered, and told the kidnappers to understand that they were of their beat. After considerable rough talk, the thieves found they could not take the negro, and gave up the contest. They arrived here safely.—*Jacksonville Journal*, 29th.

HISTORIC DOUBTS

RELATIVE TO THE EXISTENCE OF "COL. FORBES."

Editors Press and Tribune:

Much needless, I might say *ridiculous*, prominence has been given of late to the printed correspondence of one "Col. Forbes." Having examined all the documentary testimony bearing upon the case, being personally acquainted with most of the gentlemen whose names are associated with that character, and having been, as you are aware, quite intimately familiar with Kansas committees, Kansas personages and Kansas events during the times in which "Col. Forbes" is said to have flourished, I take the responsibility of believing *that there is no such person as "Col. Forbes."* I do not undertake to say there is no man in the United States of the name of Forbes, nor that some one of that patronymic may not have dubbed himself "Colonel." Forbes is a respectable name. It doth trip the mouth as well as Smith. There may be, and quite likely is, some representative of the Forbes family in each of the large cities of America and England; and there is no law in this country at least, preventing each of the male Forbeses from calling himself Colonel. I doubt not all the Forbeses in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, who are not Judges, Generals, Majors or Captains, are "Colonels." But I utterly scout the idea that there is any "Col. Forbes" in the *prestigious* sense in which the name passes from mouth to mouth, and from newspaper to newspaper. He is a myth, not unlike the sea serpent, who has frightened so many of our most intelligent mariners; or like the giant mentioned by Voltaire, concerning the length of whose nose people were cautious, but, of whose existence, mountain high, they were so fully persuaded that they tore in pieces all who ventured to suggest that there was no giant, and, therefore, no nose to quarrel about.

Let us examine the evidence which is relied on to establish the identity of "Col. Forbes." But first let me say that while I met and held personal converse with all or nearly all the gentlemen mentioned in the Forbes correspondence in 1856 and 1857—including Mr. F. B. Sanborn, Dr. St. G. Howe, Dr. Jesse Bowen, Capt. John Brown and his sons, Mr. Garrit Smith, and others—and though I was an officer of the National Kansas Committee, and thus was in a position to be familiar with all the important Kansas business of the time, "secret service" and all; and notwithstanding I traveled extensively in Kansas during the time "Col. Forbes'" services are said to have been in requisition—yet I solemnly aver that I never heard "Col. Forbes'" name pronounced until it appeared three or four days ago in the New York daily papers! This may not seem conclusive in the reader's mind against the existence of "Col. Forbes." Admitting that this character may have slipped into Kansas and out again, on Free State service, without the National Kansas Committee ever hearing of him, I ask you whether, if his services were calculable in dollars and cents, it is not probable they would have found their way into print at some time without "Col. Forbes'" own intervention? I adhere to the belief that there is no "Col. Forbes."

The evidence relied on to establish the entity of "Col. Forbes" is:

I. A series of letters purporting to be written by "Col. Forbes," not *to* him, and published in *the New York Herald*. The reader will observe that the *Herald* does not pretend to have got the letters from "Col. Forbes," nor ever to have had personal knowledge of him. On the contrary, it pretends to have stolen them or picked them up in the street! Here are three doubts of the first magnitude each: 1. The letters are all written by "Col. Forbes;" it is not customary for military men to retain copies of the letters they write *to* other people when not relating to military operations; but it is customary for military persons as well as others to retain the letters they receive *from* their correspondents. [*Query*—What becomes of the letters which "Col. Forbes" received *from* Mr. Sanborn, Dr. Howe, Garrit Smith, etc.?] 2. The letters are printed in *the New York Herald*; without even the lame support of "Col. Forbes'" authority; many people would say that the *Herald's* imprint throws an apochryphal shade over the whole thing, without going any deeper into the fable. Many people would say that it partakes of the nature of the *Herald's* European, Asiatic, South American and Polynesian correspondence being mainly hashed up in a back room of old Mr. Bennett's office. But 3. The *Herald* does not pretend to have got them of "Col. Forbes;" it prints them from manuscripts which may have been manufactured by any one who was strong enough to impose on old Mr. Bennett—a feat not difficult, since we know how he has been successively taken in by two Democratic Presidents.

I must not omit to mention that neither Bennett nor the Fifth Avenue Democrats who talk largely about this Forbes correspondence have actually read it! Or, if they have they have fallen to lying about it most shamefully. It contains nothing of the sort of revelations which they pretend to have discovered in it. For see the whole thing rests like the Brahmin's *world*, on the back of an elephant who finds support on the shell of a tortoise, who in stands upon nothing. Worse than this, the very persons who are looked to to give it support and currency don't know *what it is* that rests on the elephant that stands on the tortoise that paddles on nothing! Can anything be more absurd?

II. But is there not something in the internal evidence of these documents to give them a character for authenticity and "Col. Forbes" a character for entity? Let us see. "Col. Forbes" is a refugee in momentary expectation of being called to Europe on an errand of great political and military consequence. Moreover he is in receipt of a sum certain per annum with which he supports an interesting family in Paris. Any failure on his part to make regular remittances will stop their credit at an eating house and entail other lamentable results. "Col. Forbes" is constantly on the rack lest the eating house credit be stopped. Yet he throws up a desirable situation realizing we suppose enough money to settle the eating house bills, for I precisely nothing! I cannot find in all the Forbes correspondence the precise statement that any responsible man, or indeed any man, ever promised to give him a cent. There are plenty of implications and innuendoes on that subject but nothing tangible. Is it likely that in all these letters written on the subject of money supposed to be due him, he would ever omitted to say *how much* was due him or *how it became due?* Clearly not. And then how does "Col. Forbes" Kansas expedition comport with the idea that he was liable to be called to Europe at any moment? At the time he is supposed to have gone to Kansas there was no mail communication between that territory and the Atlantic seaboard. You see we must reject "Col. Forbes" in the character of an Italian minute man or "Col. Forbes" the Kansas deliverer, and if we take him in the latter figure we must repudiate him as the careful provider for the interesting family in Paris. We must not have all these "Col. Forbeses" on the carpet at once!

—Again: we are told that this "Col. Forbes" is a confidential friend of Mazzini and Garibaldi. I ask the lovers of freedom on both continents whether they believe that any friend of Garibaldi would bestow their confidence on one who could be guilty of the unexampled meanness of betraying his beloved cause to *the New York Herald*, to be worked up to the advantage of slavery! For if we admit that there is any "Col. Forbes"—a real flesh and blood "Col. Forbes"—we must presume that he carried his papers to old Mr. Bennett and sold them for so much currency. If "Col. Forbes" did not commit this flagrant breach of faith why does he not publish a card setting himself right before the liberal party of Europe and America? Furthermore, I find in "Col. Forbes'" moral dissertation entitled "Tract I" the sentiment that, "between right and wrong *there can be no compromise.*" Now if "Col. Forbes" was right when he was training with Old Brown and planning slave insurrections he is wrong when he allies himself with Old Bennett. He has struck a compromise in a place where he says there can be *no compromise*. You see we must emphasize this passage. I might ask why "Col. Forbes," the Italian minute man, the companion of Garibaldi, was not long ago in Italy fighting the Croats and crushing the monster of Unconstitutionalism in Lombardy and Romagna? Sic-erpent Forbes!

III. I now come to notice that which many people will deem beyond the testimony to the personal existence of the "Forbes," to wit: the published statements of Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. John P. Hale in the premises. Without enumerating the many noted illusions which have befallen distinguished men, (Dr. Johnson, that intellectual leviathan of the last century, firmly believed in the Cock Lane ghost,) we proceed to inquire what Messrs. Greeley and Hale testify. The former states that a person *calling himself* Forbes came to him and told him that he was going to Kansas, etc; that he (Greeley) allowed himself to be *duped* (that is the substance of it) y this "Forbes" to the tune of $20; that "Forbes" doped other people to the harmony of some $700; that he *disappeared* (these fellows are always shaking about, now here now there, now by the fire-place and anon up the chimney); that he came back,—this person calling himself "*Forbes*"—and *said* he had been to Kansas; that he wanted money, which (Mr. Greeley's common sense having returned to him) he did not get. This is positively all that Mr. Greeley furnishes us as to the identity of "Col. Forbes." I put it to Mr. Greeley whether a jury would give a moment's attention to testimony of this sort if "Col. Forbes" were on trial for sheep stealing? But Mr. Hale's testimony is even less to the point than that of Mr. Greeley. He says that a man *calling himself* "Forbes," forced an acquaintance on him on two or three different occasions. Twice he wished to secure Mr. Hale's services as a public speaker in behalf of Kossta and Ingraham, and once he wanted to beg money. Not a word of tangible the mouth as well as Smith. There may be, and quite likely is, some representative of the Forbes family in each of the large cities of America and England; and there is no law in this country at least, preventing each of the male Forbeses from calling himself Colonel. I doubt not all the Forbeses in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas, who are not Judges, Generals, Majors or Captains, are "Colonels." But I utterly scout the idea that there is any "Col. Forbes" in the *prestigious* sense in which the name passes from mouth to mouth, and from newspaper to newspaper. He is a myth, not unlike the sea serpent, who has frightened so many of our most intelligent mariners; or like the giant mentioned by Voltaire, concerning the length of whose nose people were cautious, but, of whose existence, mountain high, they were so fully persuaded that they tore in pieces all who ventured to suggest that there was no giant, and, therefore, no nose to quarrel about.

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I. A series of letters purporting to be written by "Col. Forbes," not *to* him, and published in *the New York Herald*. The reader will observe that the *Herald* does not pretend to have got the letters from "Col. Forbes," nor ever to have had personal knowledge of him. On the contrary, it pretends to have stolen them or picked them up in the street! Here are three doubts of the first magnitude each: 1. The letters are all written by "Col. Forbes;" it is not customary for military men to retain copies of the letters they write *to* other people when not relating to military operations; but it is customary for military persons as well as others to retain the letters they receive *from* their correspondents. [*Query*—What becomes of the letters which "Col. Forbes" received *from* Mr. Sanborn, Dr. Howe, Garrit Smith, etc.?] 2. The letters are printed in *the New York Herald*; without even the lame support of "Col. Forbes'" authority; many people would say that the *Herald's* imprint throws an apochryphal shade over the whole thing, without going any deeper into the fable. Many people would say that it partakes of the nature of the *Herald's* European, Asiatic, South American and Polynesian correspondence being mainly hashed up in a back room of old Mr. Bennett's office. But 3. The *Herald* does not pretend to have got them of "Col. Forbes;" it prints them from manuscripts which may have been manufactured by any one who was strong enough to impose on old Mr. Bennett—a feat not difficult, since we know how he has been successively taken in by two Democratic Presidents.

I must not omit to mention that neither Bennett nor the Fifth Avenue Democrats who talk largely about this Forbes correspondence have actually read it! Or, if they have they have fallen to lying about it most shamefully. It contains nothing of the sort of revelations which they pretend to have discovered in it. For see the whole thing rests like the Brahmin's *world*, on the back of an elephant who finds support on the shell of a tortoise, who in stands upon nothing. Worse than this, the very persons who are looked to to give it support and currency don't know *what it is* that rests on the elephant that stands on the tortoise that paddles on nothing! Can anything be more absurd?

II. But is there not something in the internal evidence of these documents to give them a character for authenticity and "Col. Forbes" a character for entity? Let us see. "Col. Forbes" is a refugee in momentary expectation of being called to Europe on an errand of great political and military consequence. Moreover he is in receipt of a sum certain per annum with which he supports an interesting family in Paris. Any failure on his part to make regular remittances will stop their credit at an eating house and entail other lamentable results. "Col. Forbes" is constantly on the rack lest the eating house credit be stopped. Yet he throws up a desirable situation realizing we suppose enough money to settle the eating house bills, for I precisely nothing! I cannot find in all the Forbes correspondence the precise statement that any responsible man, or indeed any man, ever promised to give him a cent. There are plenty of implications and innuendoes on that subject but nothing tangible. Is it likely that in all these letters written on the subject of money supposed to be due him, he would ever omitted to say *how much* was due him or *how it became due?* Clearly not. And then how does "Col. Forbes" Kansas expedition comport with the idea that he was liable to be called to Europe at any moment? At the time he is supposed to have gone to Kansas there was no mail communication between that territory and the Atlantic seaboard. You see we must reject "Col. Forbes" in the character of an Italian minute man or "Col. Forbes" the Kansas deliverer, and if we take him in the latter figure we must repudiate him as the careful provider for the interesting family in Paris. We must not have all these "Col. Forbeses" on the carpet at once!

—Again: we are told that this "Col. Forbes" is a confidential friend of Mazzini and Garibaldi. I ask the lovers of freedom on both continents whether they believe that any friend of Garibaldi would bestow their confidence on one who could be guilty of the unexampled meanness of betraying his beloved cause to *the New York Herald*, to be worked up to the advantage of slavery! For if we admit that there is any "Col. Forbes"—a real flesh and blood "Col. Forbes"—we must presume that he carried his papers to old Mr. Bennett and sold them for so much currency. If "Col. Forbes" did not commit this flagrant breach of faith why does he not publish a card setting himself right before the liberal party of Europe and America? Furthermore, I find in "Col. Forbes'" moral dissertation entitled "Tract I" the sentiment that, "between right and wrong *there can be no compromise.*" Now if "Col. Forbes" was right when he was training with Old Brown and planning slave insurrections he is wrong when he allies himself with Old Bennett. He has struck a compromise in a place where he says there can be *no compromise*. You see we must emphasize this passage. I might ask why "Col. Forbes," the Italian minute man, the companion of Garibaldi, was not long ago in Italy fighting the Croats and crushing the monster of Unconstitutionalism in Lombardy and Romagna? Sic-erpent Forbes!

III. I now come to notice that which many people will deem beyond the testimony to the personal existence of the "Forbes," to wit: the published statements of Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. John P. Hale in the premises. Without enumerating the many noted illusions which have befallen distinguished men, (Dr. Johnson, that intellectual leviathan of the last century, firmly believed in the Cock Lane ghost,) we proceed to inquire what Messrs. Greeley and Hale testify. The former states that a person *calling himself* Forbes came to him and told him that he was going to Kansas, etc; that he (Greeley) allowed himself to be *duped* (that is the substance of it) y this "Forbes" to the tune of $20; that "Forbes" doped other people to the harmony of some $700; that he *disappeared* (these fellows are always shaking about, now here now there, now by the fire-place and anon up the chimney); that he came back,—this person calling himself "*Forbes*"—and *said* he had been to Kansas; that he wanted money, which (Mr. Greeley's common sense having returned to him) he did not get. This is positively all that Mr. Greeley furnishes us as to the identity of "Col. Forbes." I put it to Mr. Greeley whether a jury would give a moment's attention to testimony of this sort if "Col. Forbes" were on trial for sheep stealing? But Mr. Hale's testimony is even less to the point than that of Mr. Greeley. He says that a man *calling himself* "Forbes," forced an acquaintance on him on two or three different occasions. Twice he wished to secure Mr. Hale's services as a public speaker in behalf of Kossta and Ingraham, and once he wanted to beg money. Not a word of tangible evidence in this testimony as to "Forbes'" identity. Then we have the testimony of Mr. Hale's sister-in-law, Mrs. Edwards, which

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OFFICE 109 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

The managers of Rosehill Cemetery would inform the public that their grounds are now ready for interments.

Any information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained at the office of the Company, room No. 8, Merchants' Church Block, where a map of the grounds may be seen.

Arrangements have been made with the

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co.

TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN

To the Cemetery, for the present, on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK,

At an hour that will enable persons to spend one hour in the Cemetery at a time of day which will not interfere with business.

Cemetery rates until further notice, will run as follows:

Leave Chicago, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

Leave Rosehill at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Chicago at 5.

Persons wishing to visit the Cemetery Grounds by private conveyance can take the Southern and Evanston Gravel Road, corner of Clark street, or by the Clybourn Place Horse Railroad, which runs direct to the Cemetery.

T. Z. BLANEY, President.

A. T. SHERMAN, Secretary. sol1-1y-d

Press & Tribune.

Rome—1859.

[From the Independent.]

Oh with bats, down with knees, about your virus like heads!

Here's the Pope in his habit of righteousness clad,

From whose crown to toe-nail there is not a single speck,

Of sackcloth to purple the garments and skirt,

Of the high-priest of the priest and nobleness,

And praying like Aaron for Judean favor.

What's this the squeak of the fife and batter of drum?

Lo! the scribe of the Cæsars, the Pope's chamberlain!

The tall Swiss guards whose moves strive home

To the hearts of the malcontent, cursed and shivered

The good Father's heirs, and "thus saith the Lord!"

And hand by his right side point on the sword!

Oh, maids of Rome, gazing forlorn

Over dark Thrasymenus, darkened and torn,

Of Cannæ's red field, and Philippi's fate for shame,

Oh, teeth to struck cowards! a woe will have named!

Weep for Rome how the Holy Church tore a bad army,

And consider compassion of princes and graves!

Stand aside! men of Rome! Here's a hang man fitted

[Among the six nobly-born probably.]

Would it be to God's day, his slipper to kiss,

Fall on each Father!—He's been beyond doubt;

Let the blood on his hands wash off, never wash off his soul!

Through Peter himself hold the baptismal spout.

Make way for the next? How's another street up?

What's this run-the lowest feast in spanish or dog?

Hark! Apostolic Majesty's Executive Department!

He spilled over the bats on his cover.

And its an ass's head and its ears are homers of war

The Church, Pasian helping on! pursue him for!

Hide! here's the last named in curtis's hit

Of all the Popes! and now he's the last of a cut,

(As if Judas and Hero together were rolled)—

Here's the Pope with his purse for Judicious and gold,

Mounts guard on the altar and pulls on his gloves,

And Sentinel's Papers from thence, Pius the Ninth!

Who dislike his creed? Rare stories crazed

Worn stubborn say must, and Bertrand is prized?

Then Chaucer's rare and drinks, at its at about hand

The true flesh and bone carved and shed by no saint—

Whom he is, Pope Pius the Ninth! Let him whipped the wood,

Here's the last named in curtis's hit

Of all the Popes! and now he's the last of a cut,

(As if Judas and Hero together were rolled)—

Here's the Pope with his purse for Judicious and gold,

Mounts guard on the altar and pulls on his gloves,

And Sentinel's Papers from thence, Pius the Ninth!

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Worn stubborn say must, and Bertrand is prized?

Then Chaucer's rare and drinks, at its at about hand

The true flesh and bone carved and shed by no saint—

Whom he is, Pope Pius the Ninth! Let him whipped the wood,

There! the bell, low and public the nine blessed way

Hark! how the bell tolls their curse for Bertrand and gold,

Hark! how the Church is in mourning, nor wears a hope!

Hark! how the Church is in mourning, nor wears a hope!

To unsubscribe, gather all round without still!

Where the nations are heard with sound and wail

For a day that would shame Lucretia's soul!

Holy Pope! Pierced Cardinals!—who dare complain

Of a Sale or of Church wrong the nations to reign—

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

For the past few days the banks have been discarding prodoce paper very liberally, and they report their line up to about the extent of their immediate ability. Currency, therefore, is reported scarce to-day, and holders of cargoes have found it difficult to obtain the funds on them for other operations. This state of things cannot last beyond a day or two, as there is plenty of currency within easy command of our bankers.

Exchange is in active demand at par. The supply for the present, at least, seems adequate to the wants of the public.

We notice very little movement in gold. Rates 1@2 per cent. The latter figure for small lots.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—One of our leading dry goods firms had an altered ten dollar bill on the Bank of Wisconsin passed upon them a day or two since. It was originally a two. The letter "W" had been erased and also the top part of the "T." Over the figure "2" "10" had been pasted. The alteration was well done and was not discovered until thrown out at the Bank.

The above is from the Evening *Journal*. Those who handle money should always be on the lookout for altered bills. The changes are almost innumerable, and this form of villainy is liable to make its appearance at any time, and on the issues of any bank.

CANADA GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following is the traffic for the week ending October 28th, 1859:

	Flour, bls.	Wheat, bu.
To Georgetown	6,661	$13,321
Oakville	1,000	10,164
Cape Vincent	100	20,919
Rochester		20,000
Mimico	3,041	1,264
Queenston	1,946	
Other Ports	164	6,519
Total	14,345	82,004
Corresponding week of last year	10,307	69,007
Increase	4,038	12,997

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The weather during the past week has been dry and cool, and quite favorable to the winter crops, as well as to the gathering of the new corn crop. According to the most authentic information we can gather the amount of winter wheat sown in the central and northern parts of Illinois are much less than last year. The uncertainty of the crop for the past two years, as well as the success in raising spring wheat this year, has doubtless contributed to this result. The roads in the interior are in a much better condition than formerly, and the movement of grain to market has been facilitated.

The receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce during the week and since Jan. 1, will be found in the following comparative tables of imports and exports:

RECEIPTS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF SHIPPING AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Previous Since Jan. 1, Same time			
	Oct. 29.	Week.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls.	4,345	14,345	282,494	446,470
Wheat, bu.	69,005	82,004	4,941,860	2,599,855
Corn, bu.	21,000	69,007	2,870,000	1,864,000
Oats, bu.	72,665	64,479	2,227,299	1,564,434
Barley, bu.	15,000	12,000	1,000,000	
Rye, bu.	2,000	2,000	30,000	
Timothy seed, lbs.	26,314	40,774	347,307	114,940
Clover seed, lbs.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Grass Seed, lbs.	107,130	408,100	3,992,651	
Hay, tons	447	1,145	10,000	
Hogs, No.	12,000	12,000	300,000	
Pork, bbls.	400	400	5,000	
Beef, bbls.			2,000	
Lard, lbs.	15,000	15,000	150,000	
Whisky, bbls.	1,000	1,000	14,000	
Cheese, lbs.	410		56,785	
Butter, lbs.	410		56,785	
Dressed Hogs, lbs.	1,000		1,000	
Live Hogs, lbs.	15,000	15,000	121,916	
Cattle, No.	405		28,511	38,338
Sheep, No.	271,000	219,000	1,870,000	
Furs, no.	2,000	2,000	40,000	
Tallow, lbs.	11,750	11,750	47,000	
Highwines, bbls.	703	349	23,574	
Wool, lbs.	1,000		1,000	
Lead, bs.	499,500	112,500	1,899,500	
Salt, bbls.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Lumber, feet	4,5 & 7in	4,472,511	139,435,268	119,180,857
Shingles, M.	6,113,000	6,113,000	84,000,000	54,000,000
Lath, No.	1,132,000	981,500	34,744,165	45,854,500
Lumber, feet	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Posts, No.	6,765	7,015	209,280	
Staves, No.			1,000	
Square Timber, No.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Staves, M.	125,000	73,000	1,711,972	
Spoke Timber, No.	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Iron, lbs.	2,233,515	771,353	44,791,725	
Coal, bbls.	5,000	5,000	387,554	400,000
Coal, tons	425	591	9,093	
Sheep, No.			1,000	

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR & GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29, AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake	1,000	15,000	7,357	15,873	1,610	
G. & C. U. R.	3,345	67,004	61,650	56,606		
G. & C. U. R.	1,000	15,000	7,357	15,873	1,610	
C. & A. R. R.	3,345	67,004	61,650	56,606		
C. & M. R. R.	7,000	82,000	8,471	6,000	52,000	
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	15,000	7,000	1,000		
C. & P. R. R.	1,000	15,000	7,000	1,000		
C. & M. R. R.	7,000	82,000	8,471	6,000	52,000	
C. & R. I. R. R.	1,000	15,000	7,000	1,000		
C. & P. R. R.	1,000	15,000	7,000	1,000		
C. & M. R.						
Mich. Cen.	2,000					
Mich. Sou.	2,000					
Mich. Sou.						
Total	33,345	509,013	31,571	50,556	57,450	
Previous week	36,000	451,127	45,414	73,735	44,000	
Cor. week last year	36,000	451,127	45,414	73,735	44,000	
Cor. week 1858	36,000	1,846,000	4,645,917	1,164,291	448,310	
Total to date	1,282,494	4,941,860	2,870,000	2,227,299		

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 29, AND THE POINTS OF DESTINATION AND ROUTE OF EXPORT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
By Lake	3,000	278,113	19,400	23,215	8,000	36,700
Buffalo		344,000		12,000		4,117
G. & C. U. R.	8,747	64,000	15,433			
Ft. Dalhousie	44,000	3,000		1,666		
Oswego	4,000	4,000	3,200			
Other Ports	577		3,845			
Rail.						
Mich. Cent.	5,033	1,733		2,000		
Mich. Sou.	2,000	1,000		2,000	3,000	700
Ft. W. & C.	10,000					
Ft. W. & C.	10,000					
Total	81,357	694,846	39,878	44,881	11,000	41,517
For Jan. 1, 1859	1,437,281	7,977,447	7,821,959	822,190	277,022	540,207
For Jan. 1, 1858	1,307,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.						
	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
Lake	1,000	15,000	7,357	15,873	1,610	
G. & C. U. R.	3,345	67,004	61,650	56,606		
Mich. Cen. R. R.	2,000	1,000	3,200	2,000	3,000	700
Mich. Sou. R. R.	2,000	1,000		2,000		
Rail	10,000					
Total	18,345	83,004	72,207	76,479	4,610	700
Corresponding day last year	12,000	82,000	8,471	6,000	52,000	
Increase	6,345	1,004	63,736	70,479		
Decrease					47,390	700

SHIPMENTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
To Buffalo	3,000	278,113	19,400	23,215	8,000	36,700
To Oswego	15,00	4,000	3,200			
To Ogdensburg	1,000					
To Canada	2,000	1,000				
Other Ports	577		3,845			
Total	1,577	78,161	23,600	23,215	8,000	36,700

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls.	201	Flour, bbls.	2,000
Lumber, ft.	230,000	Lumber, ft.	122,154
Shingles, No.	4,100,000	Corn, bu.	736
Lath, No.	100,000	Oats, bu.	106
Wheat, bu.	220	Barley, bu.	50,100
Corn, bu.	1,000	Rye, bu.	1,000
Oats, bu.	50	Beef, bbls.	5,000
Barley, bu.	1,000	Pork, bbls.	1,000
Rye, bu.	1,000	Beef Hogs, No.	1,845
Coal, tons	1,000	Coal, tons	1,000
Hides, No.	25	Hides, No.	1,000
Sheep, No.	200	Sheep, No.	200
Hogs, No.	200	Hogs, No.	200
Cattle, No.	200	Cattle, No.	200
Furs, no.	200	Furs, no.	200
Tallow, lbs.	200	Tallow, lbs.	200
Highwines, bbls.	200	Highwines, bbls.	200
Wool, lbs.	200	Wool, lbs.	200
Lead, lbs.	200	Lead, lbs.	200
Salt, bbls.	200	Salt, bbls.	200
Lumber, ft.	200	Lumber, ft.	200
Shingles, M.	200	Shingles, M.	200
Lath, No.	200	Lath, No.	200
Posts, No.	200	Posts, No.	200
Staves, M.	200	Staves, M.	200
Square Timber, No.	200	Square Timber, No.	200
Spoke Timber, No.	200	Spoke Timber, No.	200
Iron, lbs.	200	Iron, lbs.	200
Coal, bbls.	200	Coal, bbls.	200
Coal, tons	200	Coal, tons	200
Sheep, No.	200	Sheep, No.	200

The Wheat market to-day was quiet and 1@1c lower for Spring, and steady for Winter grades. About 80,000 bushels changed hands at $1.02@1.05 for No. 1 Red; 88@85c for No. 1 Spring; 84@85c for No. 2 Spring; 80c for Rejected Spring; 85c for Winter. At the close there was not much disposition to operate—all parties waiting for the Canal opening, now due—and we quote No. 2 Spring nominal at 85@85½c. Flour was less active and buyers held off for a decline, on account of the advance in freight and insurance; but holders were generally firm, and the transactions did not exceed 1,000 brls at 4 40@4 70 for medium to choice Spring extras; 4 60@4 70 for Red Winter extras; and 4 30@5 50 for White Winter extras. Old Corn was very dull and 2@3c lower, with limited sales at 72@73c for No. 1 in store. New Corn steady and tolerably active at 40c for Rejected and 51@52c for New Corn in store. Ear Corn active and 2@3c lower, with sales at 46@50c per 75 lbs on track, and 45c afloat for a boat load to arrive. Oats firm at 32@32½c—the bulk of the sales being at the latter figure. Rye declined 1@2c, with sales at 61@62c for No. 1 in store. Barley in good demand and firm at 62@63c for No. 1, and 59c for No. 2. Timothy Seed in better request, with sales of good to prime at 2.05@2.12. Highwines dull.

Freights advanced. The rates to-day were: Wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo, on p. t; Wheat to Port Colborne, 5½c; Wheat from this port and Milwaukee to Buffalo, 6c; Barley from this port and Milwaukee to Buffalo, 6c.

CLEVELAND, Oct.—29—Flour Sales 100 bbls. choice extra at $5.87½. Wheat Sales 1 car red wheat at $1,16 on track; 1 car white at $1.35 on track; 2000 bush white from store at $1.36½. Last evening several cars white were sold on track at $1.36 to 1.39, and red at $1.15. Oats steady at 37c.

CORN AT LAFAYETTE.—The Lafayette, Ind., *Courier* of Friday says:

A farmer who came in with a load of corn today, expecting to get 40 cents per bushel, insulted all the grain buyers who offered him 30, and after standing on the square in moody silence for half an hour, indignantly turned his face homeward, and taking his corn with him, swore with a round oath that he would'nt sell it until he could get 40 cents, if he kept it a year.

We counted sixty four wagon loads of corn at one time on the public square to day. The late advance in prices has had the effect to bring it in by large quantities, but the decline yesterday and to-day will give the trade a partial quietus. A few loads sold this morning at 35c, but the ruling price was 30c.

CLEVELAND BANK.—The Cleveland *Herald* says:

We understand that the contract to pack 750 tierces and 1,250 barrels of beef for the British Navy has been given to our fellow citizen, Col. S. M. Standart, his bid being the only American one accepted.

We understand that only 400 head of cattle been packed at Cleveland so far this season.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—Flour still firm; sales from store of 700 brls at $1.85@5.00 for superfine, 5.20@5.25 for extra, and 5.62@5.87 for extra family. Grain—Sales 400 bu oats from first hands at 42c; 240 bu from store at 46c.

SHIPMENTS AT TORONTO.—The following, from the *Leader*, shows the above shipments of flour and wheat from Toronto since the 15th of August to Saturday last:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.
Georgetown	6,661	$13,321
Oakville	1,000	10,164
Cape Vincent	100	20,919
Rochester		20,000
Mimico	3,041	1,264
Queenston	1,946	
Other Ports	164	6,519
Total	14,345	82,004
Corresponding week of last year	10,307	69,007
Increase	4,038	12,997

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1859.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS.—During the past week Freights have been dull and drooping; but towards the close there is again a scarcity of vessels and rates are on the advance. The following are the engagements since our last weekly review: On the 26th, bark Gibraltar, cash from port and Waukegan to Port Colborne at 5½c; schr W. G. Grant, wheat to Buffalo at 6c; prop Mohawk, new corn to Buffalo at 7½c. On the 27th: schr Minnie Cook, cash to Oswego at 5c. On the 28th: schr Minnie and Cascade, new corn to Ogdensburgh at 10½c, shipper to stand shrinkage; schr John Thursby, barley to Buffalo at 6c; prop Northerner, barley to Buffalo at 6c; schr Rebecca, wheat to Oswego at 10c; schr Perseverance, wheat from Racine to Buffalo at 6½c.

To-day the engagements were: schr Chieftain, wheat to Port Colborne, at 5½c; schr Grace Murray, barley from this port and Milwaukee to Port Colborne at 6½c; brig Enterprise, wheat to Buffalo at 6c. Schr Sweepstakes, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 5½c. Steamer Empress, to Montreal, via Colling wood and rail, 8c; Flour to New York, via steam and rail, 85c; Flour to Buffalo by steam, 90c. Rail-road Rates—Flour to New York, $1.60; to Boston, $1.15; to Montreal, $1.00; to Philadelphia, 90c. Corn to Buffalo, 30,000 bu at 7½c; Flour to Buffalo by canal